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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application: Rogan, et al.

Serial No.: 09/924,372

Filed: 08/08/2001

Group Art Unit: 3621

Examiner: Bayat, Bradley B.

For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONICALLY
PROCESSING TRANSACTIONS

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CORRECTED APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P. O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

Appellant now submits a corrected brief in this appeal responsive to the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief mailed September 6, 2006.

Introduction

There is no *prima facie* case of obviousness because the proposed modification to the primary reference goes directly contrary to the explicit teachings of the specification of that reference. The rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 must be reversed.

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H2602-FN**Real Party in Interest**

Hamilton Sundstrand Corporation, which is the Assignee of this application, is the real party in interest. Hamilton Sundstrand Corporation is a business unit of United Technologies Corporation.

Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no related appeals or interferences.

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-23 are currently pending and stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Status of Amendments

There are no unentered amendments.

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

This invention generally relates to electronically processing transactions throughout an entire order-to-cash trading cycle. Prior to this invention, no one has provided a fully integrated system where a supplier, shipper and customer can all utilize a single transaction identifier during all phases of the order-to-cash cycle of a transaction. Before this invention, there were redundancies during the normal order-to-cash trading cycle during the ordering, releasing, shipping, receiving and paying stages of the cycle. With this invention, the flow of trade is enhanced by utilizing electronic transaction capabilities to minimize paperwork and redundancies in the transaction process. (Paragraphs 3 and 4)

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Independent claim 1 recites:

1. A method of electronically handling transactions, comprising the steps of:
 - establishing a transaction identifier that is used during all stages of an order-to-cash trading cycle;
 - electronically storing the transaction identifier such that the identifier is remotely accessible by a plurality of users;
 - linking supplier information with the transaction identifier;
 - linking purchaser information with the transaction identifier;
 - updating status information indicating the status of the transaction during a corresponding phase of the transaction; and
 - linking the status information to the transaction identifier.

Claim 1 reads on the example illustrated embodiment as follows. A transaction identifier 40, which in one example comprises a single barcode, represents a plurality of pieces of information. At least supplier information and purchaser information is linked with the transaction identifier 40. (Paragraph 22, page 4, lines 28-34.)

The example of Figure 1 includes a tracking module 30 for storing the example transaction identifier 40 such that the identifier is remotely accessible by a plurality of users such as a purchaser, supplier and carrier. The single transaction identifier 40 provides the system the ability to link all information regarding the transaction so that it can be readily accessed by a variety of individuals at remote locations by simply entering the transaction identifier into an appropriate computer or other device, for example. (Paragraph 22, page 4, lines 28-34.)

Upon receiving an order, the supplier preferably provides information to the example system 20 that results in the generation of the transaction identifier 40. (Paragraph 23, page 5, lines 7-8.) Once the order has been appropriately arranged, it is then provided to a carrier for shipment. In one example, the carrier enters the transaction identifier into the carrier's database, which is also tracked by the example tracking module 30. At this phase of the transaction, the tracking module 30 preferably contains or has access to information regarding the contents of the

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order, the carrier, the date of receipt by the carrier and any other relevant information entered by the supplier or the carrier. While in route, the carrier may update the transaction information by providing information to the tracking module 30 regarding location of the shipment, expected arrival date, etc. All such information in this example is linked to and accessible using the identifier 40. (Paragraph 24, page 5, lines 15-23.)

Information linked to the transaction identifier may further include information pertaining to the carrier arriving at a location specified by the customer and providing an indication that the shipment has been delivered. In one example, the carrier is able to indicate other information such as time of delivery or conditions of the shipment upon delivery, for example. At that time, the tracking module 30 has verification that the shipment has been completed and the information regarding the transaction is appropriately updated. (Paragraph 25, page 5, lines 24-32.)

At this stage of the transaction, the transaction identifier 40 preferably is directly linked with or contains information regarding a customer identification number, the purchase order number, a shipment release number, a packing slip number or an invoice number. Having all of this information associated with or contained within the transaction identifier eliminates the previously required steps of completing various invoices and receipt documents. (Paragraph 26, page 5, line 33 – page 6, line 4.)

In the illustrated example, the tracking module 30 maintains information regarding the transaction and automatically updates it upon receiving a communication from one or more of the other modules that are linked into the system 20.

No previous system had the ability to update status information as recited in claim 1. The entire phase of the transaction between receipt of an order and delivery to the customer had not

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been linked to a transaction identifier as claimed in claim 1. There previously had been no ability to update status information and link it to a transaction identifier as provided by the example embodiment upon which claim 1 reads.

Dependent claim 4 recites:

4. The method of claim 1, including automatically facilitating payment from a customer to a supplier responsive to determining that a selected portion of the transaction is complete.

There are several disclosed examples upon which claim 4 reads. In one example as shown in Figure 4, once a supplier provides an order to a shipper or carrier, the system automatically sends a message to the customer module 28 notifying the customer module of the beginning of shipment. In some instances, an agreement between the supplier and customer requires cash before delivery. The customer module 28 can respond to such a message by instigating an appropriate payment procedure. This is one example of enhancing a supplier receiving payment more quickly than previous arrangements where a variety of individuals must be involved to track appropriate information and complete necessary paperwork that was otherwise required. (Paragraph 30, page 6, lines 22-33.)

In another example, the supplier module 24 calculates a payment due date based upon receipt of a message regarding a particular status of the shipment. Such an example allows a supplier to more accurately track accounts payable and estimated or actual due dates, for example. (Paragraph 31, page 7, lines 1-9.)

In one example, electronic payment is accomplished once a customer module 28 receives notification of an appropriate status of an appropriate portion of the transaction. In one example, the customer module 28 communicates with the supplier module 24 directly to indicate a transfer

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of funds from the appropriate customer account into the appropriate supplier account using an electronic fund transfer mechanism. (Paragraph 32, page 7, lines 10-24.)

Claim 6 recites:

6. The method of claim 1, including automatically updating the status information responsive to remotely received information regarding stages of the transaction.

This claim reads on, for example, when a shipper 32 supplies information regarding a status of the shipment from a remote location. (Paragraphs 26 and 27, page 5, line 33 – page 6, line 10.) In one example, the tracking module 30 maintains information regarding the transaction and automatically updates it upon receiving such a communication. (Paragraph 28, page 6, lines 11-16.)

Claim 22 particularly recites that the corresponding phase of the transaction recited in claim 1 is a phase between an order from the purchaser and receipt by the purchaser.

Claim 22 reads on, for example, paragraph 14 of the specification, which states:

An electronically-based system 20 for handling transactions preferably facilitates all phases of a transaction between a supplier and a customer. A single transaction identifier preferably is linked to or associated with all information regarding the transaction from the initial purchase order or long term purchase agreement to the completion of delivery of and payment for the ordered items. The system 20 provides a progressive, electronically based, two-way match to update the transaction information as information is received establishing the completion of various phases of the transaction. (Page 3, lines 11-18.)

Claim 23 particularly recites updating status information responsive to input from a carrier. Claim 23 reads on the example described in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the specification, which state:

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Once the order has been appropriately arranged, it is then provided to a carrier for shipment. The carrier enters the transaction identifier into the carrier's data base, which is also tracked by the tracking module 30. At this phase of the transaction, the tracking module 30 preferably contains or has access to information regarding the contents of the order, the carrier, the date of receipt by the carrier and any other relevant information entered by the supplier or the carrier. While in route, the carrier may update the transaction information by providing information to the tracking module 30 regarding location of the shipment, expected arrival date, etc. All such information preferably is linked to and accessible using the identifier 40.

Once the carrier arrives at a location specified by the customer, the carrier preferably enters the transaction identifier and an appropriate code or signal indicating that the shipment has been delivered. In one example, this is accomplished using a hand held device having a wand reader that reads in the bar code 40. By utilizing additional input devices in one example, the carrier is able to indicate other information such as time of delivery or conditions of the shipment upon delivery, for example. At that time, the tracking module 30 has verification that the shipment has been completed and the information regarding the transaction is appropriately updated. (Page 5, lines 15-32.)

Independent claim 7 recites:

7. A system for electronically processing transactions, comprising:
a transaction identifier that identifies a transaction; and
a tracking module that includes status information regarding the transaction and updates the status information during stages of the transaction, the tracking module providing access to the status information to a plurality of users such that a user of the system can automatically access the status information by using the transaction identifier.

Claim 7 reads on the example illustrated embodiment as follows. A transaction identifier 40, which in one example comprises a single barcode, represents a plurality of pieces of information. At least supplier information and purchaser information is linked with the transaction identifier 40. (Paragraph 22, page 4, lines 28-34.)

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The example of Figure 1 includes a tracking module 30 for storing the example transaction identifier 40 such that the identifier is remotely accessible by a plurality of users such as a purchaser, supplier and carrier. The single transaction identifier 40 provides the system the ability to link all information regarding the transaction so that it can be readily accessed by a variety of individuals at remote locations by simply entering the transaction identifier into an appropriate computer or other device, for example. (Paragraph 22, page 4, lines 28-34.)

Upon receiving an order, the supplier preferably provides information to the example system 20 that results in the generation of the transaction identifier 40. (Paragraph 23, page 5, lines 7-8.) Once the order has been appropriately arranged, it is then provided to a carrier for shipment. In one example, the carrier enters the transaction identifier into the carrier's database, which is also tracked by the example tracking module 30. At this phase of the transaction, the tracking module 30 preferably contains or has access to information regarding the contents of the order, the carrier, the date of receipt by the carrier and any other relevant information entered by the supplier or the carrier. While in route, the carrier may update the transaction information by providing information to the tracking module 30 regarding location of the shipment, expected arrival date, etc. All such information in this example is linked to and accessible using the identifier 40. (Paragraph 24, page 5, lines 15-23.)

Information linked to the transaction identifier may further include information pertaining to the carrier arriving at a location specified by the customer and providing an indication that the shipment has been delivered. In one example, the carrier is able to indicate other information such as time of delivery or conditions of the shipment upon delivery, for example. At that time, the tracking module 30 has verification that the shipment has been completed and the

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information regarding the transaction is appropriately updated. (Paragraph 25, page 5, lines 24-32.)

At this stage of the transaction, the transaction identifier 40 preferably is directly linked with or contains information regarding a customer identification number, the purchase order number, a shipment release number, a packing slip number or an invoice number. Having all of this information associated with or contained within the transaction identifier eliminates the previously required steps of completing various invoices and receipt documents. (Paragraph 26, page 5, line 33 – page 6, line 4.)

In the illustrated example, the tracking module 30 maintains information regarding the transaction and automatically updates it upon receiving a communication from one or more of the other modules that are linked into the system 20.

Claim 14 provides:

14. The system of claim 7, wherein the tracking module communicates with a plurality of remotely located input devices and where the input devices provide status information regarding the transaction.

This claim reads on, for example, when a shipper 32 supplies information regarding a status of the shipment from a remote location. (Paragraphs 26 and 27, page 5, line 33 – page 6, line 10.) In one example, the tracking module 30 maintains information regarding the transaction and automatically updates it upon receiving such a communication. (Paragraph 28, page 6, lines 11-16.)

Claim 15 recites:

15. The system of claim 14, wherein at least one of the input devices is a shipper input device that a shipper uses to enter status information regarding the shipment and delivery portions of the transaction.

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Paragraph 24 describes one example scenario that is covered by claim 15. Paragraph 24 states:

Once the order has been appropriately arranged, it is then provided to a carrier for shipment. The carrier enters the transaction identifier into the carrier's data base, which is also tracked by the tracking module 30. At this phase of the transaction, the tracking module 30 preferably contains or has access to information regarding the contents of the order, the carrier, the date of receipt by the carrier and any other relevant information entered by the supplier or the carrier. While in route, the carrier may update the transaction information by providing information to the tracking module 30 regarding location of the shipment, expected arrival date, etc. All such information preferably is linked to and accessible using the identifier 40.

Claim 16 relates to billing and payment.

16. The system of claim 7, including a billing module that communicates with the tracking module and wherein the billing module automatically facilitates fund transfers between a customer account and a supplier account responsive to receiving shipment confirmation information from the tracking module.

There are several disclosed examples upon which claim 16 reads. In one example as shown in Figure 4, once a supplier provides an order to a shipper or carrier, the system automatically sends a message to the customer module 28 notifying the customer module of the beginning of shipment. In some instances, an agreement between the supplier and customer requires cash before delivery. The customer module 28 can respond to such a message by instigating an appropriate payment procedure. This is one example of enhancing a supplier receiving payment more quickly than previous arrangements where a variety of individuals must be involved to track appropriate information and complete necessary paperwork that was otherwise required. (Paragraph 30, page 6, lines 22-33.)

In another example, the supplier module 24 calculates a payment due date based upon receipt of a message regarding a particular status of the shipment. Such an example allows a

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supplier to more accurately track accounts payable and estimated or actual due dates, for example. (Paragraph 31, page 7, lines 1-9.)

In one example, electronic payment is accomplished once a customer module 28 receives notification of an appropriate status of an appropriate portion of the transaction. In one example, the customer module 28 communicates with the supplier module 24 directly to indicate a transfer of funds from the appropriate customer account into the appropriate supplier account using an electronic fund transfer mechanism. (Paragraph 32, page 7, lines 10-24)

Claim 20 particularly recites that the tracking module updates status information indicative of a stage of the transaction between a customer order and receipt by the customer.

Claim 20 reads on, for example, paragraph 14 of the specification, which states:

An electronically-based system 20 for handling transactions preferably facilitates all phases of a transaction between a supplier and a customer. A single transaction identifier preferably is linked to or associated with all information regarding the transaction from the initial purchase order or long term purchase agreement to the completion of delivery of and payment for the ordered items. The system 20 provides a progressive, electronically based, two-way match to update the transaction information as information is received establishing the completion of various phases of the transaction. (Page 3, lines 11-18.)

Claim 21 particularly recites that the plurality of users includes a carrier. Paragraphs 24 and 25, for example, explain how a carrier can use an example system.

Independent claim 18 recites:

18. A computer readable medium containing a plurality of computer executable instructions for electronically processing transactions, comprising:
a first instruction module establishing a transaction identifier that is used during all stages of a transaction;
a second instruction module electronically storing the transaction identifier such that the identifier is remotely accessible by a plurality of users;
a third instruction module linking supplier information with the transaction identifier;

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a fourth instruction module linking purchaser information with the transaction identifier;

a fifth instruction module updating status information indicating the status of the transaction during a corresponding phase of the transaction;

a sixth instruction module linking the status information to the transaction identifier; and

a seventh instruction module automatically providing at least selected portions of the information linked to the transaction identifier responsive to a user accessing the transaction identifier.

The example illustrated embodiment includes a transaction identifier 40, which in one example comprises a single barcode, represents a plurality of pieces of information. At least supplier information and purchaser information is linked with the transaction identifier 40. (Paragraph 22, page 4, lines 28-34.)

The example of Figure 1 includes a tracking module 30 for storing the example transaction identifier 40 such that the identifier is remotely accessible by a plurality of users such as a purchaser, supplier and carrier. The single transaction identifier 40 provides the system the ability to link all information regarding the transaction so that it can be readily accessed by a variety of individuals at remote locations by simply entering the transaction identifier into an appropriate computer or other device, for example. (Paragraph 22, page 4, lines 28-34.)

Upon receiving an order, the supplier preferably provides information to the example system 20 that results in the generation of the transaction identifier 40. (Paragraph 23, page 5, lines 7-8.) Once the order has been appropriately arranged, it is then provided to a carrier for shipment. In one example, the carrier enters the transaction identifier into the carrier's database, which is also tracked by the example tracking module 30. At this phase of the transaction, the tracking module 30 preferably contains or has access to information regarding the contents of the order, the carrier, the date of receipt by the carrier and any other relevant information entered by the supplier or the carrier. While in route, the carrier may update the transaction information by

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providing information to the tracking module 30 regarding location of the shipment, expected arrival date, etc. All such information in this example is linked to and accessible using the identifier 40. (Paragraph 24, page 5, lines 15-23.)

Information linked to the transaction identifier may further include information pertaining to the carrier arriving at a location specified by the customer and providing an indication that the shipment has been delivered. In one example, the carrier is able to indicate other information such as time of delivery or conditions of the shipment upon delivery, for example. At that time, the tracking module 30 has verification that the shipment has been completed and the information regarding the transaction is appropriately updated. (Paragraph 25, page 5, lines 24-32.)

At this stage of the transaction, the transaction identifier 40 preferably is directly linked with or contains information regarding a customer identification number, the purchase order number, a shipment release number, a packing slip number or an invoice number. Having all of this information associated with or contained within the transaction identifier eliminates the previously required steps of completing various invoices and receipt documents. (Paragraph 26, page 5, line 33 – page 6, line 4.)

In the illustrated example, the tracking module 30 maintains information regarding the transaction and automatically updates it upon receiving a communication from one or more of the other modules that are linked into the system 20.

Claim 19 adds that the status information includes information regarding the transaction at a stage between an order by the purchaser and receipt by the purchaser.

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Claim 19 reads on, for example, paragraph 14 of the specification, which states:

An electronically-based system 20 for handling transactions preferably facilitates all phases of a transaction between a supplier and a customer. A single transaction identifier preferably is linked to or associated with all information regarding the transaction from the initial purchase order or long term purchase agreement to the completion of delivery of and payment for the ordered items. The system 20 provides a progressive, electronically based, two-way match to update the transaction information as information is received establishing the completion of various phases of the transaction. (Page 3, lines 11-18.)

Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Claims 1-3, 6-15, 17 and 20-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 based upon U.S. Patent No. 6,015,167 (the "*Savino*" reference) in view of U.S. Published Application No. 2002/0116241 (the "*Sandhu*" reference).

Claims 4, 5 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 based on the proposed combination of the *Savino*, *Sandhu* and *Johnston* ISBN 0-8186-7862-3/97 references.

Argument

It is axiomatic that there must be some motivation or suggestion from within the art to make a proposed combination. Where a proposed modification is directly contrary to the teachings of the base or primary reference, the required motivation is absent. In this case the Examiner proposes to modify the *Savino* reference in a way that is directly contrary to the teachings of the *Savino* reference.

Column 3, lines 33-47 of the *Savino* reference teach:

For example, as illustrated in Fig. 5, a barcode value represented by the barcode 500 provided in accordance with the present invention is stored in the database 14 and is linked in the database by conventional software methods to various variables or aspects of purchase and shipping information of a purchase order such as customer name and address 502, packing slip number 504, customer purchase order number 506, box quantity number 508, part quantity number 510,

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customer part number 512, manufacturer part number 514, shipping date 516, etc. Thus, the supplier or customer if so equipped, need only scan a single barcode to retrieve from the database all relevant purchase and shipping information associated with a purchase order.

Further, the *Savino* reference teaches in column 4, lines 17-35:

The supplier digital processor 12, upon receiving the authorization command, assigns a barcode and generates a barcode shipping label (step 412). The barcode links in the database 14 or supplier digital processor 12 a plurality of predetermined relevant purchase and shipping information *entered by the customer* and associated with a purchase order. Because the barcode shipping label provides information *directly entered by the customer, corruption of purchase order information through re-entry of the information by the supplier* is avoided. The barcode may be scanned (step 414) by the supplier digital processor 12 or the customer digital processor 16 to access from the database 14 a plurality of predetermined, relevant purchase and shipping information associated with the customer's purchase order including, for example, customer name and address, packing slip number, purchase order number, box quantity number, part quantity number, customer part number, manufacturer part numbers, shipping date, etc. (Emphasis supplied)

Later in column 4, the *Savino* reference teaches that, "One advantage of the system embodying the present invention is that purchase and shipping information is *only entered by the customer* in order to ensure reliability of order information. There is no re-entry of purchase order information into the database of the supplier which can lead to corruption of the originally supplied purchase order information." (Emphasis supplied)

It is clear from the teachings of the *Savino* reference that there is no updating of any status information regarding any portion of the order-to-cash trading cycle after the customer enters the information that results in generation of the barcode. There is nothing within the *Savino* reference that contemplates a carrier providing updated information regarding shipping status, for example. There is nothing within the *Savino* reference that indicates that a payment for a shipment can be facilitated using that barcode.

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The proposed modification to the *Savino* reference, to include updating information and linking that information to the barcode of *Savino*, would be contrary to the express teachings of the *Savino* reference. As quoted above, the *Savino* reference is very protective of what information gets linked to the barcode of that reference. It only occurs responsive to the customer input. Therefore, there is no motivation to modify the teachings of *Savino* as suggested by the Examiner.

If one were to modify *Savino* by incorporating teachings from *Sandhu* in an attempt to somehow make an arrangement consistent with Applicant's invention (e.g., to make an arrangement where someone other than the customer enters the information), that would require violating the intentions of the *Savino, et al.* reference. Such a modification cannot be made because it is directly contrary to the statement in *Savino, et al.* There is no *prima facie* case of obviousness.

The proposed addition of the teachings of *Johnston* does not remedy the defect in the base combination. The combination of the *Savino, Sandhu* and *Johnston* references cannot be made. None of Applicant's claims can be considered obvious.

Additionally, Applicant notes that the Examiner refers extensively to Applicant's own specification when attempting to explain how there is somehow some motivation for combining the references. Applicant's own specification cannot be used as a basis for finding motivation to combine references. That is exactly the kind of hindsight reasoning that is prohibited when attempting to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103.

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CONCLUSION

The Examiner's proposed combinations violate the explicit teachings of the *Savino* reference. Therefore, the combinations cannot be made and there is no *prima facie* case of obviousness. The rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 must be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

CARLSON, GASKEY & OLDS

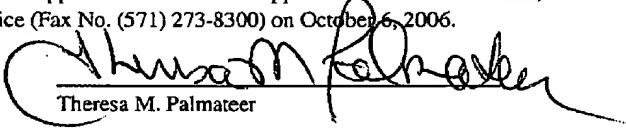
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Dated: October 6, 2006

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE

I hereby certify that this Corrected Appeal Brief relative to Application Serial No. 09/924,372 is being facsimile transmitted to the Patent and Trademark Office (Fax No. (571) 273-8300) on October 6, 2006.


Theresa M. Palmateer

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H2602-FNAPPENDIX OF CLAIMS

1. A method of electronically handling transactions, comprising the steps of:
establishing a transaction identifier that is used during all stages of an order-to-cash trading cycle;
electronically storing the transaction identifier such that the identifier is remotely accessible by a plurality of users;
linking supplier information with the transaction identifier;
linking purchaser information with the transaction identifier;
updating status information indicating the status of the transaction during a corresponding phase of the transaction; and
linking the status information to the transaction identifier.
2. The method of claim 1, including automatically providing at least selected portions of the information linked to the transaction identifier to a user.
3. The method of claim 1, including providing at least selected portions of the information linked to the transaction identifier to a user responsive to the user accessing the transaction identifier.
4. The method of claim 1, including automatically facilitating payment from a customer to a supplier responsive to determining that a selected portion of the transaction is complete.
5. The method of claim 4, including automatically determining payment schedule terms based upon selected criteria using the determined completion of the selected portion of the transaction.
6. The method of claim 1, including automatically updating the status information responsive to remotely received information regarding stages of the transaction.

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7. A system for electronically processing transactions, comprising:
a transaction identifier that identifies a transaction; and
a tracking module that includes status information regarding the transaction and updates the status information during stages of the transaction, the tracking module providing access to the status information to a plurality of users such that a user of the system can automatically access the status information by using the transaction identifier.
8. The system of claim 7, wherein the transaction identifier comprises a single barcode representing a number.
9. The system of claim 8, wherein the transaction identifier includes information identifying a customer, a purchase order number, shipment release number and packing slip number.
10. The system of claim 7, including a customer module that includes information regarding at least one customer, the customer module facilitating the tracking module obtaining information regarding the customer and the status of the transaction where the status relates to the customer, the customer module linking the customer information with the transaction identifier.
11. The system of claim 10, including a supplier module that includes information regarding at least one supplier, the supplier module facilitating the tracking module obtaining information regarding the supplier and the status of the transaction where the status relates to the supplier, the supplier module linking the supplier information with the transaction identifier.
12. The system of claim 11, wherein the tracking, customer and supplier modules all each communicate with the other modules.
13. The system of claim 11, wherein the tracking, customer and supplier modules are each located remotely from the other modules.

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14. The system of claim 7, wherein the tracking module communicates with a plurality of remotely located input devices and where the input devices provide status information regarding the transaction.

15. The system of claim 14, wherein at least one of the input devices is a shipper input device that a shipper uses to enter status information regarding the shipment and delivery portions of the transaction.

16. The system of claim 7, including a billing module that communicates with the tracking module and wherein the billing module automatically facilitates fund transfers between a customer account and a supplier account responsive to receiving shipment confirmation information from the tracking module.

17. The system of claim 7, wherein the tracking module comprises software.

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18. A computer readable medium containing a plurality of computer executable instructions for electronically processing transactions, comprising:

a first instruction module establishing a transaction identifier that is used during all stages of a transaction;

a second instruction module electronically storing the transaction identifier such that the identifier is remotely accessible by a plurality of users;

a third instruction module linking supplier information with the transaction identifier;

a fourth instruction module linking purchaser information with the transaction identifier;

a fifth instruction module updating status information indicating the status of the transaction during a corresponding phase of the transaction;

a sixth instruction module linking the status information to the transaction identifier; and

a seventh instruction module automatically providing at least selected portions of the information linked to the transaction identifier responsive to a user accessing the transaction identifier.

19. The computer readable medium of claim 18, wherein the status information includes information regarding the transaction at a stage between an order by the purchaser and receipt by the purchaser.

20. The system of claim 7, wherein the tracking module updates status information indicative of a stage of the transaction between a customer order and receipt by the customer.

21. The system of claim 7, wherein the plurality of users includes a carrier.

22. The method of claim 1, wherein the corresponding phase of the transaction is a phase between an order from the purchaser and receipt by the purchaser.

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23. The method of claim 1, including updating status information responsive to input from a carrier.

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H2602-FNEVIDENCE APPENDIX

United States Patent No. 4,945,863

United States Patent No. 5,367,264

Both of the above-references are of record (as submitted in an IDS filed November 9, 2004, which was initialed by the Examiner on July 22, 2005) although not relied upon by the Examiner for making the rejection in this case. As described in Appellant's brief, these references provide important information for understanding what the *Desmier* reference relied upon by the Examiner actually teaches.

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RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.

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